he interest shall be paid the holder will cling to then as at there's to surrence or his bond before that day, and becretary was authorized by the Funding act to redeem on presentation, either out of any moneys generally in freasury and otherwise appropriated or ook of the presof in the beautiful there was a prosent subsequently made upon a similar in lassed on the 20th December, in which secretary similated that a portion of the \$20,000,000 dincus the 7th of that month would be redeemed on entation, had resulted at the time of the Secretary's apance before the committee, on the 16th inst, in a surer of

presentation, had resulted at the time of the Secretary's appearance before the committee, on the 15th inst., in a surrender of

IRSS THAN \$100,000

of and bonds. It was because three months was the shortest seriod authorized by law in which the Secretary could compet the aurrender of the five twenty bonds, and therefore use may portion of the proceeds of the new bond. He stignisted with banks taking the loan that the money should remain with them on deposits for that period of time. This resulted had respects an anticipated. The bonds were not surrendered until the interest stopped, afthe end of three months, and the Secretary could not have used the money had it not remained on deposit. The business or the country would have been deranged if he had attempted to lock it up. The National Banking law authorized him to leave it upon deposit under such regulations as he may prescribe, and availing himself of that, he has effected the loan

without that the one-half of one per cent. The advantage gained by the banks was not one which in any meaner could have accrued to the United states in the negotiation of the loan. He incurred no risk, for he chacted accounts in United States bonds, dollar for dollar, for the whole deposit. The law authorized him to make such regulations which have been at leave and the regulations which have been at leave to the considerations of the loan. He incurred no risk, for the whole deposit. The law authorized him to make such regulations which have been at leave to the results of the country on the provisions of the Funding act in a manner that pould least disturb the money market and the business of the country, were necessary. In thus using the bonds he has elected the preceduct of his periodoment, and it is worthy of note that this is the first loan ever effected by the United States in the acts of the Eventual Can effecting this loan.

the of

THE AUTHORITY IN LAW
less the acts of the Secretary thus far in effecting this is

the wisdom of these measures may safely be left to the
the judgment men the result. They, therefore, recomm
the adoption of the following reaction:

BOULWELL'S ACQUETYAL.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this House, the St
may of the Treasury, in negotiating the loan authorize
the act of July 14, 1876, has neither increased the funded
may incurred an expenditure contrary to law.

THE HEPWORTH DEPARTURE.

Society-The Broad Church and the Narrow

Proliminary Meeting for Organizing the New

Church Shike Hauds. Quite a large number of ladies and gent.cmen Quite a large number of ladies and gentlement has evening at Association Hall, by request of the Rev. Mr. Hepworth, to-take the preliminary steps for the organization of a new church. Mr. Hepworth opened the meeting by saying that between the top crust and the bottom is the best part of the pudding. You and I belong just here, and if there is anything that we want it is a church where we can go and feel perfectly at home. The rich man wants also a place where he can join the real, true, universal Church of Now, I don't want to dear down a single stone of any church in the city of New York. 1 do want to build another church—one so large that the

church I shall have my theology and you shall have yours. I shall not ask if you are an Episcopalian, but I shall ask if you are a Christian, and if you are not, I shall try to knead you over and make you one. I shall try to knead you over and make you one. I shall enly ask you if you lit the cress of the dear Lord Jesus above your heads. Of course when the right time comes articles of faith will be drawn up as broad as the New Testament, and no broader. We believe in the Fatherhood of God and the mediative power of Ohrist, and we know by sad experience that we are failen. In one word, the Bible will be the beginning and the end of our creed, and Christ shall be the dag under which we fight. I ask you then to night, such of you as are willing to join such a shurch, to thurch I shall have my theology and you shall have

domigat, such of you as are willing to join such a shurch, to

GIVE MR YOUR NAMES.

I want to beg as a special favor the young men who do not belong to any church to come and help as and let us help them. I want young life, I want had been in lifting another spire to heaven is that another finger may point to the stars as an imperation to still nobler and braver enorts.

Mr. Hepworth then read a few lines from a sort of confession of faith that he had drawn up, to this affect:—"We believe that the time has come when differences in opinion are to be regarded as of little importance; that the pure in heart shall yet see God, and that a church should be built wetcoming all in a truly unsectarian spirit. This church should be congregational in its methods and self-governing under Unrist."

congregational in its methods and self-governing under Orrist,"

The Rev. Mr. Angell, who happened to be present, and that he was the pastor of the Fourts Presbyterian durch in Boston, and that Mr. Hegworth's platform was such as Massachusetts Presbyterians could endorse. Mr. Angell didn't feel like being loo hard upon the Unitarians, as he had a cousin who was a Unitarian. Mr. Angell received his theological education in New York, and he enjoyed himself yory well while he lived here. After Mr. Angell had presented himself he mentioned Christ respectingly and took his seat,

Bilps of paper were distributed through the audience, and names of such persons as wished to join the new society were written upon them. Mr. Henworth announced that there were too many names to count, but that they would all be registered and a meeting called, when the church proper would be organized. After the singing of a hymn to the tune of "Old Hundred" the meeting closed.

REV. MR. PRADLEY'S NEW DEPARTURE. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

SIR -I see it is stated in to-day's HERALD that Mr. son to the Church of Rome. Knowing what mission to the Church of Rome, Knowing what I do of the man, I am only surprised that he has been so long abous it. I write you to correct an error in your article—namely, that "the Oratory of St. Sacrament is a ritualistic outgrowth of St. Albans," That that Mr. Bradley was repudiated by the parish generally and forbidden by the rector to make his appearance in the chancel of St. Albans church more than two years ago. Subsequently he was patronized by clergymen of high standing in the diocese and amiably put on his feet. Our parish has no desire to father him or his eccentricities. Let each bear his own burden.

AN OFFICER OF THE PARISH.

JANUARY 22, 1872.

The Dominion Board of Trade Thanking the United States Board for Sending Delegates to Ottawa-Russia Competing for the Supremacy in the Markets of Europe-Mr. Hexard Looking to Free Trade. OTTAWA, ONT., Jan. 22, 1872.

The following resolution has been passed by the

The following resolution has been passed by the Dominion Board of Trade:—

Essoived, That the members of the Board cannot separate without expressing the pleasure they have derived from the greence of Mesers. Hazard and McLaren, representances of the National Board of Trade of the United States, and their kindness in taking part in the deliberations of the Dominion Board. Carried amid applause.

Mr. HAZARD acknowledged the compliment, and thanked the gentlemen for such a fattering resolution. He felt a thousand fold repaid for the trouble and expense of coming; for he had learned much which he trusted he would never forget. He had thanked the gentlemen for such a flattering resolution. He leit a thousand fold repaid for the trouble
and expense of coming; for he had learned much
which he trusted ne would never forget. He had
gained information that had considerably enlarged
his views, and he felt indebted to them for it. He
sould assure them that National Board of Trade of
the United States would co-operate with them in
their efforts to devetop and improve that vast
territory, which would be beneficial to both
countries. He felt that there was no cause
for a spirit of antagonism or envy on the
part of either nation, for both are alike interested
in national improvement. One thing to be considered was that a united effort was required to
develop the resources of this continent, for we are
receiving strong competition in the extensive wheat
fields of Russta. If we wiss to maintain supremacy
in the markets of the United Rigdom—a market for
both the United States and Canadia—we shall have
to be up and doing, and see to it that there is
no deficiency in the supply to that kingdom,
which is fast multiplying its population. It was
becoming a question of cheap transportation. Rustia is increase our facilities for cheap and rapid
communication. We enjoy an advantage over
Russia in naving the best wheat-producing country
in the world. He had enjoyed the pleasure of a
visit to the Universal Exposition in Paris, and there
became exceedingly interested in the specimens of
cereals. Irom Russia, which numbered no less than
five hundred. Canada stood next to Russia in the
extent and arrangement of her cereals. He had
observed, however, that both Canada and the United
States exceeded Russia in the quality of their wheat.
The result of the competition was that Canada carred the highest premium. California had also
carried of the highest for white wheat. The question of supremacy between the United States in the
supremacy. The great Northwestern Territory
has the capacity for producing millions of brishels
to leed the people of the old country. He

IMMIGRATION.

A New and Important Measure Before Congress.

Proposed National Protection for Immigrants' Comfort and Safety on the High Seas, After Landing and on Railroads-Summary Trials and Severe Penalties Provided For-Foreign Convicts To Be Sent Back-Important to Shipping Interests.

resentatives by Mr. Conger, of Michigan, proposes to deal with a very important subject. There has change of opinion in quarters where large arrivals country and that immigration was rather to be hin-dered than encouraged. It is now fully realized in every part of the Union that the greater the number of healthy and industrious immigrants who land on our shores the more we gain in national strength and prosperity. Strong inducements are at present held out to newly arrived foreigners to settle in the Southern and Western States. Land is offered on easy terms, and a cordial reception promised to all who desire to make their homes away from over-crowded cities. Last year Mr. Boutwell sent to Department, for the purpose of making inquiries relative to the treatment of immigrants immediately preceding their embarkation, while on the high seas and after landing in the United He made a report in which he suggested that a bureau of immigration be established by Con-gress to take charge of all matters relating to the gress to take enlarge of an inatters relating to subject. General Grant in his last annual Message recommended some legislation in regard to the matter, and promised to furnish information if required to show necessity for action on the part of Con-OUTLINE OF THE PROPOSED LAW.

Mr. Conger's bill provides for a new tureau in the Treasury Department, to nave charge of passengers arriving in the steerage from foreign ports not contiguous to the United States. The commutation or head tax is reduced to \$1, instead of \$2, which is now collected in the port of New York. All moneys received go directly into the Treasury of the United States, out of which are to be paid all charges for maintaining the various offices, agencies, &c. A maintaining the various offices, agencies, &c. A supervision of emigrants is to be carried out by American Consuls at the ports of departure, and complaints for ill usage made by emigrants after landing are to be summarily tried by United States Commissioners. The whole matter, it this bill passes, goes out of the hands of State agents and comes under federal control. It is, however, provided that the Commissioner of Immigration (head of the proposed bureau) shall have power to enter into a contract, with the consent of the Secretary of the Treasury, with any existing State Commission under the prescribed rules and regulations, based upon the provisions of the bill. Wisconsin, Virginia, Minnesota, Texas and other States have commissions, who desire to set under the general government. The new Commissioner is to be appointed by the Fresident, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and is to hold office for four years. He is to be charged, under the supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury, with the execution of all laws relating to immigration, and to have power to make rules and regulations. The Secretary to appoint a chief clerk and such other clerks, inspectors, agents, &c., as may be necessary. Estimates for the expenses of the bureau to be laid before Congress in the usual manner, and, until capitation tax becomes available, the oureau to be laid before Congress in the usual manner, and, until capitation tax becomes available, the oureau to be laid before Congress in the usual manner, and, recily or indirectly, in any railway, steamship or transportation company, nor in the settlement of tracts of lands.

CAPITATION TAX. supervision of emigrants is to be carried out by

tracis of lands.

CAPITATION TAX.

The owners, agents or master of any vessel conveying foreign immigrants in the steerage to the United States shall pay at the time of landing \$\frac{1}{2}\$ for every statute adult, to be applied to assist the temporary sick, to hire or construct proper landing places, and for the benefit of immigrants generally. Accounts to be audited by the First Auditor of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Customs and the trace to be in lieu of State taxes now imposed, the lurther imposition of which is prohibited. "Statute adult" to signify and include one passenger over tweive years of age of two passengers under tweive years, inlants less than one year old not being considered in the estimate of space elsewhere mentioned.

UNITED STATES IMMIGRANT AGENTS ABROAD.

sidered in the estimate of space eisewhere mentioned.

UNITED STATES IMMIGRANT AGENTS ABROAD.

Provision is made for stationing at the ports of Livericol, Hamburg, Bremen or any other foreign port from which upwards of forly thousand passengers may embark annually, an agent, whose duty it will be to inspect vessels carrying in migrants tefore their departure and examine whether the provisions of this act be complied with; to give all necessary information to emigrants, and to perform such other duties as may be required of him by the Commissioner of Immigration, Agents are required to issue duplicate certificates, siating whether the law has been compiled with, one copy to be given to the United States Cousul and the other mailed to the head of the bureau. In portswace the annual emigration does not exceed 40,000 the Cousul to perform duties of enigrant agent, and to receive therefor an increase of salary, not exceeding \$1,000 per annum.

DUTIES OF INSPECTORS—SUMMARY TRIALS.

At the port of New York there are to be appointed

At the port of New York there are to be appointed four 'inspectors, acquainted with the German, Swedish, French, or other languages, and one at each of the other ports where immigrants arrive in large numbers, who are to accompany the customs officers on the arrival of each vessel carrying steerage passengers, and muster said immigrants, and inquire whether any of them have just cause of complaint; and if there be probable cause the complaint shall be reduced to writing and reported to the Superintendent or Cellector of Customs, and also to the head of the bureau. It is made the duty of the Superintendent, or, in ports where none are stationed, the Collector of customs, to prosecute all suits in benaif of emigrants for personal damages. United States Commissioners are to have jurisdiction and give summary trial in all cases on account of ill treatment on board ship, insufficiency of or badly cooked food, damage to baggage, swindling in the exchange of money or by boarding house keepers, abuse by any person or agent while in transitu, loss of time on ratiroads, overcharges, or being placed in improper or overcrowded cars—the jurisdiction of commissioners not to exceed fine or penaity of \$100 in—each case, with power to commit the defendant until jurgment is satisfied.

overcharges, or being placed in improper or overcrowded cars—the jurisdiction of commissioners
not to exceed fine or penalty of \$100 in each case,
with power to commit the defendant until jurgment
is satisfied.

Lanifly depot at New York—superimpenders,
A lahding depot is to be established at New York
and such other ports as may be designated by the
Secretary of the Treasury, who shall appoint at
each of such ports an officer to be known as the
superinteadent of Emigration, to hold office for
four years. The Superintendent may nominate
such subortinates, cierks and assistants at such
rates of compensation as shall be approved and established by ine Secretary of the Treasury. Superintendents are required to give bonds.

PROTECTION OF IMMIGRANTS AFTER LANDING.
It is made the duty of Superintendents, under the
direction of the Commissioners, to provide suitable
places for the reception of passengers upon their
arrival, lease the dicessary wharves and piers and
erect shitable structures thereon; receive all immigrants and supportinent their disembarkation and
the landing of their eff. cis; make and preserve an
accurate record of the name, age, occupation, birthplace and present destination of each; protect them
against imposition and fraud; and such as desire,
in obtaining employment; provide, at the expense
of the vessel, for the immediate and temporary
necessities of those who arrive destitute, and turpiss such information and facilities as will enable
unmigrants to proceed to their respective places of
destination in the cheapest and most expeditious
manner; and to enable them to make contracts and
other suitable arrangements with railroad and
transportation companies for the conveyance on
the most advantageous terms, specifying particularly that comfortable and commotious cars shall
in all cases be provided, and that immigrants must
fine boals with the head of these shall and comfort of
manugrants. The Superintendents may issue permits to suitable persons to convey passengers from
twesses to the

inkely to endanger the health, comfort or safety of passengers.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

The masters of passenger sulps on arriving in the United States are to deliver the certificates of cousuis based upon the report of the emigration agent abroad and report to the Collector a list or manifest of passengers on board, designating age, sex, &c., the compartment of the vessel occupied by each during the voyage, and shall further set forth whether any or what number diet on the voyage; which list or manifest must be sworn to by the master. A penalty of \$10 is to be paid the Collector of Customs for each statute adult who may have died during the voyage. At least one copy or a synobsis of this act, printed in such language as the officer charged with the superintendence of emigration at the port of departure shall prepare, shall be kept posted up in a conspicuous place in each compartment during the entire voyage. It is made illegal to convey passengers in the steerage from any loreign port not contignous to the United States to any port within the jurisdiction of the Inted States to land steerage passengers in violation of this provisions become liable to a fine not exceeding \$5,000, to be recovered in any Circuit or District Court of the United States.

THE GLASS-COSTELLO BUTCHERY.

Precarious Condition of the Wounded Man-Description of His Wounds-Marvellous Vitality.

John Glass, who was stabbed at an early hour yesterday morning in McEiroy's eating house, at No. 109 Nassau street, by John Costello, the man in charge of the establishment, with whom he had a quarrel, was living at midnight last night, though in a very precarious condition.

A HERALD reporter called at the Centre Street

Hospital at midnight last night and learned the Hospital at midnight last night and learned the above facts from Doctor Hardy, the house surgeon. The latter informed our reporter that Glass has received five incised wounds of the head. Two of these wounds were fractures. One of them, about half an inch long, was a fracture of the upper plane of the skull, but the knile did not pass entirely through; the other is about an itch in length, and the knile passed clean through, sphintering the

the knile passed clean through, splintering the skull in its passage.

A PIECS OF BONE,

The size of a man's thumb was removed from his skull by Surgeon Vandewater yesterday morning. The radial artery of the right hand is completely severed. On the caif of his right leg the kinde was stabbed clean into the bone, passing through the fleshiest part of the limb. His right nostril has been shit, and his lace gashed in all directions. These wounds of the scaip are all gaping incisions. These have necessuated the shaving off of his hair, and he at present looks a frightful object.

Dr. Hardy says that it is marvellous that he did not die of loss of blood, and that he must possess a wonderful constitution to survive so long. The

Dr. Hardy says that it is marvellous that he do took of loss of blood, and that he must possess a wonderful constitution to survive so long. The surgeons had grave fears that meningitis, or inflammation of the coating of the brain, may set in as a result of the wounds in the head. They also fear that pyamia may to the result of the other injuries. They did not, however, anticipate any immediate danger. Glass received altogether over cieven wounds from the knife of his assailant. When our reporter left the hospital he was in a half stupor. He was visited during the day by an immense number of friends.

san street—Costello's employer—appeared at the Tombs Police Court and gave bail in the sum of \$1,000 for Costello's appearance whenever wanted. By some it is considered rather singular that bail should be accepted in this case when the victim is at the very door of death, as it were.

THE HARROR INVESTIGATION.

The investigation in the case of the Harbor Master was resumed at ten o'clock yesterday morn-

The first witness examined was Mr. Gardner, a stevedore. He said in substance that he had made out his bill for about four hundred barrels of flour; he had the policy of insurance, for which he charged; he baid seventy-five cents a year on a policy of \$100; his policies vary from \$25 to \$35,000; he charges short rates; he did not pay \$450 for insuring Coleman's flour; the bill rendered for \$58 24 is on insurance, storage and cooperage; he did not say that he had not paid the insurance; Coleman seemed to him to be an honest man, but very much misled; Benedict, though clever, was fighting up hill; he bears none of the expenses of the present investigation; he never stated that Hart was foolish, or that he had to pay him for his having stored goods in warehouses; the two lots of flour mentioned in the bills produced were covered; we removed the flour on the order of Hart.

Michael O'Brien, in the employ of the Eriz Railway, said that the flour lay on the pier for three days; on November 15 Coleman's flour was lying there; we took some flour iroin a lighter and a good deal of flour was then lying there; that flour was not removed; the flour was in his way and he complained of it; he said that Captain Hart was most attentive to his duties; we had to wait hours for a position at pier No. 5; the agent had paid the whartage for a berth opposite that near to the one on which Coleman & Co.'s flour lay.

Christopher C. Van Alken was examined, but his testimony was immaterial.

The investigation was then adjourned until ten o'clock to-day.

A PLAGUE-STRIOKEN FAMILY. out his bill for about four hundred barrels of flour;

A PLAGUE-STRICKEN FAMILY.

A coroner's inquest was held yesterday for the third time on a member of a family named Fuckhart, residing at Cypress Hills, in the town of Newtown. The father of the family was taken with the smallpox about one week since, and died without medical assistance or aid except that turntshed by his wife. The family were very poor, and did not possess the common necessaries of life. On Saturday an inquest was held on a daughter, who died unuer similar circumstances; and again yesterday, a third time, the coroner's jury was called together to investigate the death of a second child; a third child is now sick with this dread disease, with but small chance for recovery. While the family has been so afflicted the nature of the disease has kept away the charitably disposed, and the physician, although aware of the circumstances, has not made his appearance. In this part of the town the disease has been more or less prevalent for the past two years. A coroner's inquest was held yesterday for the

them of the United States and he Hugar, more contributed by the Coperintendent of Humary and the Property of the Immergrant of the Coperintendent of Humary and the Property of the Property o

The following is the resolution:—

Whereas, On the 9th day of January, 1872, the following statement, signed by Sachems' Nicholson, Hell, Harl, Brennan, Garvin, Taylor and Jarvis, was adopted and published—
witz.—'Il appearing to the Sachems of the Tammany Society that there is a general and sincere decire on the part of the democrate of New York to edect a genume and permanent reform in the administration of party affairs; that the various hasty attempts now being made to secure an organization do not seem to meet the requirements of the people; in yiew, also, of the fact that the instructions of the Democratic State Convention were not followed, and in hope that judicious consultation, mature deliberation and a sincere, unselfate o-operation may result in a property selected organization, entirely acceptable to the democracy, and representing at this important time its lesst interests; the Council do hereby resolve that the building known as Tammany Hail be and is hereby closed to all political committees or organizations, and that the junitors be instructed to admin to meeting or gathering excepting under the instructions of a majority of this Council of Sachems, until its further orders.

admit no meeting or gathering excepting under the instructions of a majority of this Council of Sachems, until its further
orders."

And whereas the above statement (including the resolution), at a meeting of the Council held on the 12th day of
January, 1872, and at which the above named Sachems and
Sachems Bradley, Dowling and Cornell were present, was
approved and confirmed; therefore
Resolved, That the action of the said Sachems in preparing
and publishing the said statement, be and the same is
hereby further and fully approved and confirmed, and that
the resolution of the Council of Sachems of the 5th day of
January, 1872, be and the same is hereby re-enacted and
adopted. JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Father of the Council.

N. JAEVIR, Jr., Scribe, pro tem.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY.

The Ex-Comptroller is Sued for Six Millions of Dollars Alleged to Have Been Knowingly and Blegally Paid Away by Him-A Tilt Between the Lawyers Engaged. This is the suit which Mr. Richard O'Gorman,

Counsel to the Corporation, threatened to bring and has brought, on behalf of the Supervisors, against Mr. Connolly, to recover some six millions of dollars claimed to have been illegally paid by him from the city treasury in his canacity as Comptroller for alleged expenditures incurred in fluishing and furnishing the new County Court House. It is unnecessary to report in extenso the history of a case the facts of which are so well known to the public, or recite the de-tails of a similar sult brought by Mr. Charles O'Conor as representative of the Attorney General of the State on behalf of the State. The final proof the state on behalf of the State. The shal proceedings in the latter case, as will be remembered, were a reduction of Mr. Connolly's ball from \$1,000,000 to \$500,000 and a refusal to vacate the order of arrest. On the 5th inst. the argument before the General Term was heard, on a motion to vacate the order of arrest, an appeal having been taken from this part of the order. Mr. O'Gormon's suit came oil yesterday, on a motion for a stay of proceedings. The case came up before Judge Barrett in Supreme Court Chambers.

Mr. Courtney, for Mr. Connolly, recited the history of the two cases, and then urged his motion, on the ground that the same issues were involved in the suit at Albany, and he wished a stay of proceedings pending the decision of the General Term.

Judge Bahrett-Does this case involve the same issues as the suit at Albany?

Mr. Courtney—Yes, sir.

Mr. Courtney—Yes, sir.

Mr. Courtney—Yes, sir.

Mr. Court se-No, sir.

Ex-Judge Portig—Not at all.

The three lawyers each undertook to explain that their respective answers were correct. The Judge recited his connection with the Havemeyer and tweed suits as counsel, and though he did not doubt his capacity to decide impartially the motion, was unwilling to sit in a judicial capacity upon my case in which he had directly or indiractly acted as counsel. Mr. O'Gorman and his associates insisted on his hearing the motion. Mr. Courtney as vehemently protested.

"I will find a Judge who will hear the motion," at length spoke up Judge Barrett decisively, and grasping his hat he left the bence and hastened from the room to fulfil his promise. He was gone but a few moments.

"A Judge will hear the motion at eleven o'clock in the morning in the Supervisor's room," said the Judge after ngain taking his seat on the bench.

"What Judge, if Your Honor please," queried Mr. O'Gorman. ceedings in the latter case, as will be remembered,

"You will find a Judge there," answered the Judge tartly.

The lawyers at once retired with their bundles of

MILLER'S REVENGE.

A Young Man Throws Vitriol on a Former Friend and Companion. A curious case of vitrioi throwing came up yester-

day at Essex Market Court. Alired Shaftsoury, of 125 Forsyth street, preferred a complaint against William Miller of destroying his clothes with sul-phuric acid. According to Miller's statement it seems that the two men were formerly very close friends and companions. About six months ago Shaftsbury was out of work, and consequently out of money. Miller suppiled him with money and clothes, and they both visited the same girl, who was a vocalist in a cafe chantant on the Bowery. Subsequently they quarrelled about the girl, and their paths became separate. Eight weeks since Shaitsbury did obtain employment in a grocery store and received fair wages. Miller called on him for some moher five or six times, but was always refused. He then asked him for the clothes. Shaitsbury lequested Miller to seek a warmer climate and Miller became very much enraged, but did not strike Shaftsbury, whom, he says, is a desperate character. After a series of Similar annoyances he determined to get some Satisfaction, and said if he could not have the clothes he had made up his mind that his rival should not have the center of them. On Sunday he bought a couple of ounces of vitriol and meeting Shaitsbury in the street gave him the full benefit of the dangerous chemical. Juage Shandley held Miller for examination. seems that the two men were formerly very close

A HYPOCRITE CAGED.

James Lee, alias Bernard Dempsey O'Dougherty, is a youth with decided pretensions to piety, and has been employed lately as a teacher in the school attached to St. Columba's caurch, in West Twenty-fifth street. Lee boarded in the tenement house No. fith street. Lee boarded in the tenement house No. 410 Seventa avenue, in which house resided William Cuivert, a chairmaker, and Tamily. Shortly after Lee went there, it is alleged, he attempted to seduce a daughter of Mr. Cuivert, out was frustrated in his infamous designs. On Saturday, 13th hist, he entited a younger sister of his intended victum, mamed Ahme, aged eleven years, to his bedroom, and there by threats and the display of a revolver made ner submit to his wishes. The child was so fourly treated by the prous brute that a doctor had to be called in. The doctor discovered the state of things and informed her parents, who had Lee arrested. He was yesterday at Jefferson Market committed, without the option of bail, by Justice Ledwith, to answer.

[From the Minneapolis Tribune, Jan. 18.]
Mr. Henry Berga has sumply made minself ridiculous by his attempts at suppressing the sport of pigeon shooting. His crusade against the hackmen, bus drivers and swill milk men and other abusers of horses and cattle was highly commendable and served a good perpose; but by such proceedings as that of interrupting Bennett, Bogardus and others in their trap shooting he makes himself and his peculiar mission a nuisance, and will injure the cause which he has sought to serve.

A rumor reached the HERALD office yesterday afternoon, purporting to come from the Grand Cenfor there, that Commodore Vanderbiit, the venerable and well-known railroad king, had breathed his last a short time beloge at als home in Washing-ton place. It was also asserted that the "Stars and Stripes" hung at half-mast over the hostelile on

and Stripes" hung at half-mast over the hostelrie on account of the sad event. Such a rumor could not pass unnoticed by the HERALD, and a reporter was immediately despatched to investigate its truth or faisity. He ascertained that it dad NOT THE SLIGHTEST FOUNDATION IN THUFH, and was probably spread abroad for smister purposes. Inquiries at the hotel cliented the fact that the employes there had not neard of the death or sickness of the Commodore, and furthermore that their flag had not been hoisted at all, either half-mast or whole.

their flag had not been holsted at all, either halfmast or whole.

At the Commodore's residence, in Washinston
placethere was such a total absence of every symptem of sickness or death that the reporter was half
inclined to pass it by and make no in ther inquiries.
But truth at first band is always best, and so he entered. The servant who admitted him was for a
moment surprised that an inquiry should be made
in regard to the sickness or death of her employer,
who had just a moment before come in to his lanea.
She, however, notified the Commodore, who
prompily appeared in propria persona, and smiled
at the rumor, which he pronounced a stock-jobolng
fabrication.

"HA! THE RASCALS,"

fabrication.

"HA! THE RASCALS."

said the venerable railroad magnate; "they set that ramer affoat for the parpose of stock speculations. But I was never octer in all my life, and I have not been a lay sick all the winter." With this assurance from the man who was reported to have died, and whose obtuary was to have appeared to-day in the place of this article, that he was still alive and well the reporter fet perfectly satisfied, as no doubt the nuoic will also feel to-day when they read this denial of the base report.

SWALLOWING A FATAL DRAUGHT.

Shortly before two o'clock yesterday morning George W. Coffin, of 480 Broome street, and John H. Martin, of Washington county, this State, called at the Eighth precinct police station and reported to the Sergeant in command that haif an hour previously Fanny Temple, a single woman, twenty-nin years of age, living at 439 Broome street, while in her room with some friends had drank a glass of wine. Subsequently Fanny became sick, and stated she had swallowed laudanum in the wine with the intention of committing suicide. Dr. Frazer attended the unfortunate woman till eleven wine with the intention of committing suicide. Dr. Frazer attended the unfortunate woman till eleven o'clock yesterday morning, when death ensued. Coroner hergman was nothed to hold an inquest, and in the afternoon took some testimony, from which it appeared the deceased, a native of Massachusetts, was a married woman, but did not live with her husband, who is in some one of the Eastern States. For the last two years she had lived in this city with George W. Comin, of whom at intervals she became very jealous, and eighteen months ago attempted to swallow a quantity of laudanum, but was prevented by Comin knocking the bottle from her hand. On Sunday might Coffin was out, when Fanny, becoming featous, again went in search of him, and finally traced him to a house in Twenty-fith street, near Sixth avenue, when she remarked, "I have caught you." I have been looking for this a vent." She then started down Sixth avenue, and near Twenty-thred street called hito a drug store and made a purchase. Mr. Martin, who was with her, accused her of buying poison, which she at first denied, but soon pulling a paper from her boson, which he supposed contained the poison, threw it away. Fanny and Martin then returned home and found Coffin there, with whom she had some words. She then poured out some sherry when in a glass, and, going into an adjoining room, drank the wine and an ounce of laudanum which she had added to it. She then told Mrs. Jane Russell, who keeps the house, and also Coffin what she had done, and that she wanted to die. Such, in brief, is the history of the case. The case is not yet concluded, and that she wanted to die. Such, in brief, is the history of the case. The case is not yet concluded, and the load was sent to the Morgue, where Dr. John Beach will hold a post-mortem examination. The sister of acceased, in Boston, has been notified by telegraph and is expected to claim the remains for interment.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPLARANCE.

The Paterson City Clerk Missing with \$5,000 of the Public Funds.
Curious rumors are affoat in Paterson concerning

the whereabouts of Mr. Archibald Henderson, the City Cierk. The last seen of him was last Tucsday, City Clerk. The last seen of him was last Tucsday, when he was in his office counting over some money which he had received as chief of the bureau of licenses. It is said there are on the books records to show that he has received from \$2,900 to \$5,00% for licenses more than he had turned over to the City Treasurer. His absence may be all regular and he may return and make proper accounts for the money he has received, but he has disappeared so mysteriously that it is feared he has gone where the woodbine twineth. His wife and most intimate friends know nothing of his whereabouts; but some who profess to know allege that he has been led off by bad companions. He served in Stokles' brigade during the war and lost a leg in the army. He has served several terms as City Clerk, being so popular that the democratis found it impossible to run a successful man against him. Officers resterictly started to see if they could ascertain anything of liendetson's present whereabouts. The last seen of him in Paterson was on the train for New York. Being a man with but one leg, and one who once seen would be remembered anywhere, it can hardly be possible that he has "skedaudded;" but evil may have happened to him. So say his friends.

LECTURE BY MARK TWAIN.

Mark Twain will lecture in Steinway Hall tomorrow (Wednesday) evening. The simple an-nouncement is quite sufficient to insure a crowded house. "Mark" will be humorous and entertaining

THE TRENTON BANK ROBBERY.

One Million of Money Almost in the Hands of the Thieves.

Preparing the "Plant"-How the Work Was Begun, Carried On and Interrupted-Flight of the Thieves.

Officers Thatcher and Thorne, of the Trenton (N. J.) police called upon Captain Irving, of the detec-

tive force, yesterday morning, to report a robbery of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS in the Trenton City Bank. From the statement made by the officers to Captain Irving it appears that on the 3d of January three men went to Trenton, who pretended they were "sufferers by the Chicago fire," and had come to that city for the purpose of going into cusiness and locating there. They selected a small wooden building next door to the Trenton Bank as the seat of their future operations. The occupant of this house was a negro, and they rented the place from him for two years, paying a quarter's money in advance. The old negro refused for some time to give up his place, but the "sufferers" told such a pitiful tale and pressed the case so forcibly that the old man yielded at last. An additional incentive was given he movements, of the negro in the shape of an unusually large rent, and the "sufferers" began at last

They started the rumor through the town that they intended going into the ribbon business, and, apparently, began to make preparations for carrying on that commerce on an extensive scale. In the funds in the vaults of their neighbor, and the funds in the vanits of their neighbor, and towards getting possession of a large amount of the these coveted funds they were making rapid strides. One of the first steps toward successfully carrying on the work of robbery was to establish a perfect line of communication with the interior of the bank, so that

A WATCH COULD BE KEPT UP outside while the theives were "at work" upon the safe within. The matter of getting into the establishment never seemed to present any difficulty, for they appeared to have looked upon that as a thing settled and easy of accomplishment. Before they attempted to enter the building the theives had cut through the wall of the bank and had all the preparations made to put a telegraph through that was to serve as a monitor to the men while they

through the wall of the bank and had all the preparations made to put a telegraph through that was to serve as a monitor to the men while they were getting possession of the property in the building. It is supposed by the police that they theives entered the bank on Sunday Morning at about four o'clock, and commeaced operations at the door leading into the vault. Four of the number went on this expedition and the fifth was left behind in the street and give the anarms in case of any accident or interruption from the outside. This man who was left behind in the house adjoining the bank took up a position at the front window that commanded a view of the street. By this means he could plainly see any one coming in the direction of the bank, and was able at once to signal his confedera to work in the building of the approach of any dangerous persons. Of course the first thing done on gaining the inside of the bank was to settle the means by which this telegraphic communication was to be kept up. The hole, that had only been PARTIALLY CUT THROUGH THE WALL, was fully opened, the wire passed through and small belt lied to the end of it, and huag just over the head of the principal "opener." The chaer end of this telegraph wire the lookout held in his hand, and by a previously concerted signal he was able to stop the work at will and again set it going. Captain Irving says that his impression is, from what the Trenton police tell him about the appearance of the place and the various implements life behind by the rhieves, that they must have been interrupted several times while they were trying to break open the door of the vault. While two of the men were "working" at the door two others were opening the private boxes in the bank and securing the provide how was to remain on duty during the day came towards the bank. His approach was duly telegraphed to the men working inside. They stopped their labors, and when the watchmen who was to remain on duty during the day came towards the bank. His approach was duly telegraph

in the same manner as the arrival of Nr. Sween; but one of the party, more impetuous than the rest, jumped ac him with a pistol too soon, ann the noise of the soume was heard by a lady who was coming down the street. The thief had attacked Mr. Bayles almost at his entrance to the bank, and that gentleman made such a desperate fight to regain his liberty that the noise reached the ears of the lady coming towards the cank. Boe gave an alarm and a policeman at once.

Only to find, however, that the burglars had escaped, carrying with them about one hendred thousand dollars worth of United States and other bonds belonging to depositors. The policeman them went to the adjoining house, and arryed just in time to grappie the last escaping thet. A terrific struggle enaued; but the thief, who was fighting for his liberty, was better prepared to meet the policeman that the policeman was to encounter such a desperate antaxonist, and the thief maily got away from him, escaping through the freat window down the gardens at the back and through the fields

INTO THE WOODS,
where he was lost, as well as his companions. The most curlous part of the robberty is that none of the people in the town have yet been able to give the policemen who came to New York yesterday described one of the men as being a tail, powerful man. With a bald head, but that was all the description of the thieves one of the policemen who came to New York yesterday described one of the men as being a tail, powerful man. With a bald head, but that was all the description of the thieves are, or at least the principals, for he has missed

SOME CLEVER ARTISTS

In that line from the city for some weeks bast. His theory of the escape is that the threves had horsed and wagnoss waiting to carry off the plunder close to the bank, in the rear of the fields through which the piot of, and that they escaped in these wagons to some railway station, where they took the train to Phitadelphia. Why they should select Phitadelphia is a point the Captain does not care to give

The Losses Ascertained.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 22, 1872. Excitement continues at Trenton in regard to the bank robbery. Thus far thirteen boxes have been discovered rifled, which had contained about ten thousand dollars in bonds. A few thousand dollars of coupons of New Jersey State sixes and several bonds, which were redeemable lst of January, 1872, and paid by the bank, were stolen. The coupons were cancelled by having a small round hole putched in thom. Rev. Father Smith lost \$7,000 in bonds, and Ambrose English \$1,500 in Midsand Raifroad bonds. A bag of \$400 in gold belonging to the bank was taken.

The aggregate loss is not supposed to exceed ten thousand doilars.

The Supposed Burgiars in Philadelphia.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 22, 1872. Early this morning two men, who were driving furiously in a buggy, leaped out and disappeared at the corner of Seventh and Masters streets. Under the seat was found a powder flask. The buggy has the mark of a Frenton coachmaker, which leads to the belief that the men were the Frenton bank robbers. No trace of the men has been discovered.